

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1815.

[No. 369.

THE PURSUIT OF HEALTH.

ONE April morn, reclin'd in bed,
Just at the time when dreams are true,
A fairy form approach'd my head,
Smiling beneath her mantle blue.

Fie, fie! she cried, why sleep so long,
When SHE, the NYMPH you dearly love,
Now roves the vernal flowers among,
Add waits for you in yonder grove?

Hark! you hear her cherub voice;
(The voice of HEALTH is sweet and clear;)
Yes, you may hear the birds rejoice,
In symphony, her arbour near.

I rose—I hasten'd to the grove,
With eager steps and anxious mind;
I rose, the elfin's truth to prove,
And hoped the promis'd NYMPH to find.

My fairy took me by the hand,
And cheerfully we stepp'd along;
She stopp'd but on the new-plough'd land
To hear the russet wood-lark's song.

We reach'd the grove—I look'd around—
My fairy was no longer near;
But of her voice I knew the sound,
As thus she whisper'd in my ear.

"The nymph (fair HEALTH) you came to find,
Within these precincts loves to dwell;
Her breath now fills the balmy wind;
The path will lead you to her cell."

I bend'd to the primrose low,
And ask'd if HEALTH might there reside?
"She left me (said the flower) but now,
"For yonder violet's purple pride."

I question'd next the violet queen,
Where buxom HEALTH was to be found;
She told me that she late was seen
With cowslips toying on the ground.

Then twice I kiss'd the cowslips pale,
And in their dew-drops bath'd my face;
I told them all my tender tale,
And begg'd their aid e'er HEALTH to trace.

"From us (exclaim'd the lovely flow'r)
"The nymph has many a day been gone;
"But now she rests within the bower
"Where yonder hawthorn blooms alone."

Quick to that bower I ran, I flew,
And yet no nymph I there could find;
But fresh the breeze of morning blew,
And Spring was gay and Flora kind.

If I return'd, sedate and slow,
What, if the nymph I could not see?
The blush that pass'd along my brow,
Was proof of her divinity.

And still her votary to prove,
And still her dulcet smiles to share,
I'll tread the fields, I'll haunt the grove,
With untired steps, and fondest care.

O spite beloved! vouchsafe to give
A boon, a precious boon to me,
Within thy influence let me live,
And sometimes too thy beauties see.

So let the muse in nobler verse,
And strength renew'd, exulting sing;
Thy praise, thy charms, thy power—de-
-hearse,
And sweep with bolder hand the string

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

The subscribers have just received and for sale, a quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,
of the last year's crop, and raised in their neigh-
-borhood.

Weaver's Reeds or Slays,
of a good quality.

GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING OF
ONE & TWO QUART GLASS FITCHERS,
QUART, PINT, & HALF PINT TUMBLERS,
DECANTERS, &c.

Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags,
and Flax.

BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
JOINER'S TOOLS,

Of good quality, and handsomely finished.
Have also just received a supply of SPUN COT-
TON, of various Numbers.
SILBY & SWEARINGEN,
Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable Negro Woman and her three children, a boy and two girls. She is well acquainted with all kinds of house work, and is esteemed honest. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber near the Brick Mill, Jefferson County.

THOMAS MCANS.
April 20.

A Teacher Wanted.

A competent English Schoolmaster, will obtain a good situation, in the neighborhood of Hanes' Mill, on Bullskin, by applying to John Hanes.

April 20.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Blacksmith Business on a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

Waggons of every description,
Carts, ditto ditto,
Ploughs with iron moulds,
Ditto wooden,
Barshears, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks,
Corn Hoes, Gardian Hoes and Rakes,
Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks,
Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Hammers,
Fire Shovels and Tongs,
Harness Traces, and Door Hinges,
Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks.
Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched at the shortest notice.
Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner.

JOHN & GEO. UNSELD.
N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. J. & G. U.
Shepherd's Town, April 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold near Shepherd's Town, on Tuesday the 2nd day of May, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) all the personal property of Peter Hoover, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, a Windmill, and all kinds of Joiner's Tools, a quantity of Wheat, Hye and Corn by the bushel, also, Wheat and Hye in the ground, a Wagon and Geers, Beds and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above Four Dollars, with approved security. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

JACOB BESS,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Exec'rs of P. Hoover, dec'd.
April 20.

A RUNAWAY.

NEGRO PHILL, who was hired for the present year to Mr. Samuel Henkle, of Jefferson County, Va. eloped on Easter Sunday. PHILL is about 22 or 23 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, has rather an effeminate voice. His clothing a drab colored roundabout and coat of blue and white cloth, and a wool hat nearly new. He was heard to say before he eloped, that he wished to go to George Town, where one of his young masters reside, (I presume meaning Mr. Henry Ball.) as he formerly belonged to the estate of his father Mr. Mottrom Ball, of Northumberland County, Va. Unless he should attempt to get to the northward and pass for a free man, I think he will make an effort to get to the neighborhood of Centerville, Fairfax County, where he has connections living, or to Northumberland County.

Ten dollars will be given for apprehending PHILL, if found in this or the adjoining Counties. Fifteen dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any Jail so that I get him again, or if delivered to Mr. S. Henkle, living near Charlottesville, in this County.

BACON BURWELL,
Jefferson County, Va. April 20. [3 w.
[The Editors of the "National Intelligencer," Washington City, and the "Political Examiner," Fredericktown, are requested to insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this Office, for payment.]

FOR SALE.

A strong new Road Waggon,
by the subscriber in Smithfield.
DANIEL FRY,
April 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to make immediate payment to Downey & Lynns. After the 20th May, all remaining debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN LYONS,
April 20.

RAN AWAY.

ON Monday night the 17th instant, TWO NEGRO WOMEN, viz. BECKY, with two female children, one at the breast, the other about four years old—LETTY, with one male child at the breast. Becky is about 27 years old, her complexion not very dark, and rather hard of hearing. Letty is about dark, and very dark skin, and generally keeps her hair plaited. They were seen at one of her wrists, about 20 years old. They expressed a wish to go to Col. Wm. Ball's in Northumberland county; he having sent them to this county for the purpose of being hired out—it is supposed they will attempt to get to that neighborhood. Ten Dollars will be given for apprehending the two, or five dollars for either.

BACON BURWELL.
April 20.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained license to follow the business of a Public Auctioneer, in the ninth collection district of Virginia. Any person who wish to employ him in that line, will please address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry.

JOHN KEEPS,
January 12.

Dancing School.

J. A. XAUMI submits to the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, his intention of opening a DANCING SCHOOL, at Mr. Fulton's Hotel, where his particular attention will be dedicated to those who favor him with their patronage. The school will commence as soon as 20 subscribers shall be obtained—days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays in every week during two months. Price \$10, the half in advance.

Charlestown, April 20. [3 t.

Mr. John Clinkenbeard,

PLEASE to take notice, that we shall attend at the house of Thomas James, now occupied as a tavern by said James, in Shepherd's Town, in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, on the first Saturday in May next, being the sixth day of the month, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of taking the depositions of Edward Lucas, jun., George Reynolds, jun., James Brown, Jacob H. Manning, Henry Buckles and others, to be offered in evidence in our behalf in a suit depending in the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, Virginia, wherein, Abraham Coons and Elizabeth his wife, and Mary our wife and Samuel Twigg and Phebe his wife are complainants, and we are defendants.

Yours, &c.
ROBERT LUCAS,
EDWARD LUCAS,
MERRY WAGER.
March 23, 1815. [7 w.

Important Notice.

A law was passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at its last session to incorporate a Company for making a TURNPIKE ROAD from the square in the town of Boonsboro', in Washington county, to Swearingen's ferry, on the Potomac, opposite to Shepherd's Town, in Virginia, under the name of the *Honorable Turnpike Road Company*. The distance is about nine miles, and the road leading from Baltimore unites with it at Boonsborough. It is the opinion of the best judges, that it would not cost more than seventy thousand dollars, to make the said road complete; and there can be no doubt but it would greatly add to the interest of the present Stockholders of the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Company.

The many advantages to Baltimore from making this short road, is obvious to all acquainted with that part of the country, leading into a most fertile and well cultivated valley in Virginia, with numerous merchant mills, from the best authority, less than 60 to 70, all within 15 or 16 miles of the ferry, and a great, and a great inducement as well as the wish of many more along that extensive valley to send their products to Baltimore.—If this short road was made many other advantages might be added.

The law directs that subscription books be opened at a capital stock of \$50,000, in shares of \$20 each, at the following places, viz. at Boonsborough, under direction of Henry Locher, jun. Ezra Sifer and John Adams. At Sharpsburg, (in Washington County) under direction of Geo. Smith, Jacob Mumma and George Hedrick. At Swearingen's Ferry, under direction of John Blackford, John Brien and Thomas Buchanan. At Frederick Town, under direction of John McPherson, George Isaac and Joseph Swearingen. At Baltimore, under direction of Francis Forman, John Van Lear and James Caldwell.

Notice is hereby given,

that subscription books will be opened on the first Monday in May next, at the house of *Wm. Blackford*, at Sharpsburg, under the direction of John Blackford, John Brien, and Thomas Buchanan; at John Knodel's in Sharpsburg, under direction of George Smith, Jacob Mumma, and George Hedrick; at John Adams', in Boonsborough, under direction of Henry Locher, jun. Ezra Sifer, and John Adams; at Swearingen's Ferry, under direction of John McPherson, George Isaac and Joseph Swearingen; and in Baltimore, under direction of Francis Forman, John Van Lear and James Caldwell.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell between 40 & 50 acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and about one mile from the former. On the premises are a never failing spring of water, and a tolerable good barn—four or five acres of excellent meadow may be easily made. There is also a sufficiency of timber.

He will also sell 900 acres of land in the state of Ohio, lying on the waters of Patuxet, and 25 miles from Cincinnati, or it will be exchanged for land in Jefferson, Berkeley, or any of the adjacent counties. This land is well watered, on which is an excellent mill seat, and has the advantage of two public roads running through it. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

MICHAEL WYSONG.
April 6.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at Martinsburgh on Monday the 10th day of April inst. being the 1st day of April Court for the County of Berkeley; at Shepherd's Town on Tuesday the 11th instant, in Charlestown on Wednesday the 12th inst. until 3 o'clock, P. M. to give an opportunity to manufacturers of articles liable to duty to discharge the same, and give the bonds (those who neglect this opportunity will be under the necessity of attending with their securities at the Collector's office in Winchester, previous to the 18th inst. at which time the duties commence), &c. for the purpose of receiving returns of whiskey distilled in the 1st day of February last, as also to receive payment of bonds given for duties on the capacity of stills and boilers, which are, or shall become due previous to the shewmenton days. He will also attend at Martinsburgh on Monday the 7th day of May next, being the first day of May Court for the County of Berkeley; at Shepherd's Town on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, and at Charlestown on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, for the purpose of receiving the amount of bonds given for the duties on the capacity of stills, due previous to said days.

W. DAVIS, Collector.
Rev. 9th Dis. Va.
April 6, 1815.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

March 30.

CHEAP & NEW GOODS.

JOHN CARLILE,

Has just received a fresh supply of GOODS, all of which have been purchased at the lowest prices in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore since the return of peace, and will be sold on the lowest terms possible for cash. Those who wish to have bargains will do well to call immediately and see them. They consist in part of the following articles:

Domestic & Imported Shirtings and Cambrics, Stripe Cottons, Flairs and homestead Linens, Hosiery, Thread and Ribbons, Shocks, large and small, assorted, Dress and uniform Colours, different patterns, Stockings and Velvet Coats, Silk Gloves, Extra Long and Short Dito, Needles, Pins and Tapes, Superior black Cambric and Crapes, Ditto white 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics, Ribbons, Buttons, Morocco Shoes and Hats, at low prices, Pocket Books and Small Looking Glasses, N. O. Spinning Cotton of the best quality.

GROCERIES,

OF ALMOST EVERY KIND, SUCH AS Gun Powder, Imperial, TEAS, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar, Glucose by the piece or in smaller quantities, Wines, Whiskey by the barrel or gallon, Candles, and Shaving Soap, Scotch Snuff first and second quality, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves and Nutmegs, G. Salt, Salt Peare, Adum and Coppars, Logwood, Tobacco and Spanish Cigars, &c.

ALSO,

A few Articles of HARDWARE, Consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Razors, and Nailcutters, Leather Knives, Peppering Tins, and Sad or Smoothing Irons, Coffee Mills, Springs, Screws, Screw Augers, Wrought and Cut Nails, &c. &c. A few FAMILY BIBLES, POCKET BIBLES, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Near the Market House, Charlestown, April 13.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY THREE first rate lime stone land, lying on the waters of Bullkin, in the County of Jefferson, Virginia, distant about five miles from Charlestown, the same distance from navigation, and convenient to the Turnpike leading to the City of Washington, George Town and Alexandria, from which places it is distant from 50 to 60 miles, and 70 from Baltimore. The whole Tract is in the highest state of cultivation, is furnished with all sorts of useful Hoes, and has a sufficiency of wood and water, besides many other local advantages unnecessary here to enumerate.

This valuable Property will be sold entire, or in sections to suit purchasers, and (as the proprietor is anxious to sell) at reduced and low prices. It is also offered for sale TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of prime land of the first description, about 35 miles from Washington and Alexandria.

This Tract abounds with heavy and valuable timber, and with water sufficient for the most extensive manufacturing operations, and is admirably adapted to grazing. It has many useful improvements, and will likewise be subdivided into sections, accommodating to purchasers, and sold extremely low.

HENRY S. TURNER,
Wheatland, April 10. [4 w.

[The "Intelligencer" and German paper of Louisa, Pa. the "Maryland Herald" and German paper of Hager's Town, Md. are requested to insert the above 4 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.]

PEACE!!

THE Subscribers intend recommending their old business in the house they still occupy. All persons in arrears to them either by bond, note, or book account, also to Moses Wilson, see their old accounts not being yet settled, are requested to come forward and discharge the same. Every one who may have any claim upon us to pay off their accounts without farther cost. Flour and every species of produce a good price—having the means in their hands wherewith to pay. They are thankful to their punctual customers, and hope to continue to gain their custom. Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be taken in payment, and all debts.

M. WILSON, & SON,
Charlestown, March 2.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment will commence in Charlestown, on the 21st day of May next. The Regiment will muster on the 23rd, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Commandants of Cavalry, Light Infantry, and Infantry of the Line, will furnish the Commandant of the Regiment on the first day of the training of the Officers, with correct returns of their respective companies, showing the strength and condition thereof. They will also be careful that no man is continued upon any of their rolls, who has been exempt in any manner whatever; and will be particularly attentive that every man be enrolled that comes under the militia law, within their respective districts.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col.
Com. 55th Regt. V. M.
March 16.

NORTH STAR.

WILL stand from Monday next to the last day of June, when the season will end, on Mondays and Tuesdays at the White House, on Wednesday at my own house, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at Battletown, for five dollars if paid within the season, or six dollars if not so paid; a single leaf fifteen shillings to be paid down; insurance ten dollars, and the insurance money to be forfeited by parting with the same before being paid. The total to be ascertained. The keeper will charge 25 cents for each man, to be paid within the season by the owners of mares. As the horse will answer for himself to every competent judge, I shall say nothing respecting him.

ALEX. STRATHF.
March 30.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of Dec. 10.

To the Cossack Priesthood of the State of Massachusetts.

Botley, (Eng.) Nov. 29, 1814.

Gentlemen—I perceive, that there were held, in your state, and at your instigation, and under your guidance and ministry, solemn fasts and thanksgivings on account of the entrance of the Cossacks into Paris, and of the fall of Napoleon. Hence, I perceive that you are called the *Chaplains of the Cossacks*; and sometimes, the *Cossack Priesthood*.

That you, who used to be regarded as some of the best men in your Republic, and the purity of whose religious motives were never even doubted, should have exposed yourselves to the application of such titles, I extremely regret to hear. But it is not my business to give way to private feelings upon such an occasion.

It is for me, as far as I am able, and as I dare, to make truth known to the world; and, as you, in this case, appear to me, to have shown a more decided hostility to truth, than any other set of men of whom I have heard, not excepting the editors of the London newspapers, it is natural for me to address myself to you upon the subject.

The religion, of which you profess to be teachers, is the *Presbyterian*. I believe there are three or four sorts of Presbyterian Christians. To which of these sorts you belong, or whether some of you are of one sort, and some of each of the others, I know not. Nor is it material; it being well known, that, substantially, all these sorts are the same, and that the religion you professed, has existed, and has been the generally prevailing religion in the four Eastern States of the Republic, where there has been born and reared an industrious, sober, humane, brave and free people, distinguished above all others for their good understanding of the—[In the number from which we copy, two or three lines are obliterated.] Whether they would have been as good, better, or worse, without the religion that you have taught; whether, disregarding, as is the manner of some men all mysteries, and believing in nothing, the truth of which cannot be substantiated by undeniable facts, or by incontrovertible argument, they would have been as good, better, or worse, than they are, is a question, which I will not meddle with. But you will excuse me, if I observe, that, while this case possibly be made a question amongst rational men, you, who receive pay for your teaching of religion, ought to be very careful to excite no doubt in the minds of mankind as to the purity of your views, or the sincerity of your faith.

Your recent conduct does, however, appear to have excited such doubts in the minds of your countrymen.—In my mind it has done more. It has convinced me that your motives are any thing rather than pure; and that your professions are a mere pretence; a trick to enable you to live without labor upon the earnings of those who do labor, just as are the tricks of Monks and Friars, and of all other impostors, on popular credulity, from the golden-palmed showman of the Lady of Loretto down to the lousy cowed conservators of halpenny stings of beads, and the itinerant Protestant bawlers, whose harangues are wholly incomprehensible, until they come round with their hat to collect the means of recruiting the belly.

All the zeal of impostors of every kind; all their calumnies of others; all their innumerable persecutions of those who have endeavored to withdraw the people from their degrading influence, have had this great end in view: to extract and secure to themselves the means of living well, without labor, out of the earnings of those who do labor. I am very sorry to ascribe such a motive to you, whose forefathers fled to

a wilderness rather than violate the dictates of their conscience; but truth compels me to say, that you appear to have no claim to an exemption from the general charge. Yet, I am not so unjust as to suppose, much less to hold forth to the world, that all the Priests of Massachusetts are of this description; but, as I find no account of any protest, on the part of any of the Priests, against the odious & detestable celebrations and fasts before-mentioned, I shall stand fully justified for not making any particular exceptions. If any of the Priests of Massachusetts feel sore under the appellation which I have given them, they ought to direct their resentment against those whose conduct has brought it upon them, and not against me; unless they are able to show that I charge them unjustly.

Had you, indeed, confined your thanksgivings to the release of certain countries of Europe from the arms of an invader, a conqueror, an oppressor, an ambitious despot, who, instead of giving liberty, added to the civil sufferings of some of the nations, whom he over-ran, having first extinguished Republican Government, and along with it political liberty, in France, where the people had put power into his hands to be used in the cause of freedom; had you held solemn thanksgivings on account of the triumph of the Cossacks, and their associates, in the cause of the civil and political independence of nations, you would not have excited indignation in the breast of any reasonable man; for, though some men would have differed with you in opinion upon that point; though some men would have said as some men thought, that the conqueror could not long have held under his sway so extensive an empire as he was grasping; that, in a few years, the several countries of which it was composed, beginning with France, would, in all human probability, throw off his yoke, and form themselves into independent states, freed from all his, as well as all former shackles; and that, thus, he would, in the end, be found to have been instrumental in establishing liberty, civil, as well as religious, in every part of Europe where it did not before exist; though some men would have said this, and would, of course, not have joined you in your thanksgivings for the victory of the Cossacks, no just and considerate man could have censured you, so long as you confined your thanksgivings to the aforementioned objects. But when, in your prayers and sermons, you called the Cossacks, and others engaged on the same side, "the Bulwark of your Religion;" when, with the *Reverend Mr. PARISH* at your head, you called Napoleon *Anti-Christ*, and bawled out songs of praise to the Cossacks and their associates for pulling him down; and especially when you maliciously threw on your political opponents the charge of being the *abettors of Anti-Christ*; then you excited the indignation of all those who did not turn with disgust from your horrid ejaculations and harangues.

If there was one trait above all others, by which your sermons and prayers, until of late years, were characterized, it was your zealous, your violent, not to say foulmouthed, attacks on the Romish Pontiff, faith and worship; You had no scruple to represent the Pope as an *Anti-Christ*, and as the *Scarlet Whore of Old Babylon*, covered with abominations.—How clearly did you prove that he was the *best* of the Revelations; that he had made the world drunk with his fornications; that his seven heads were the seven hills on which Rome is situated; his ten horns the ten principal catholic sovereigns of Europe; and that his color was *scarlet*, because it was *died in the blood of the Saints*? Was there a sermon, was there a prayer that issued from your lips, in which you did not call on the Lord for vengeance on this "Man of Sin," and in which you did not describe the Catholic Religion as *idolatrous, blasphemous, diabolical*, and as evidently tending to the eternal damnation of millions and millions of precious souls?

Every one who shall read what I am now writing, must acknowledge, that this description of your conduct, in regard to the Romish church, is far short of the mark. What, then have you now to say in justification of your recent conduct? Where is your justification for your violent attacks on Napoleon and his family, to say nothing, at present, of your thanksgivings for the restoration the ancient order of things, or, in your own language "the ancient and venerable institutions?" Where is your justification for your attacks in Bonaparte? Others, indeed, might consistently attack them. Such as thought that the Church of Rome and her power were good things; or, such as regarded one religion as good as another, might consistently attack Bonaparte.—But you, who profess the opinions above described; how [Here also a few lines are obliterated] power commenced, existing in Europe a system of religion, or, as you called it, irreligion, having at the head of it a Sovereign Pontiff, with innumerable Cardinals, Bishops, Vicars, General Abbots, Priors, Monks, Friars, Secular Priests, &c. &c. under him. To this body you ascribed false doctrines, tricks, frauds and cruelties, without end. You charged them with the propagation of idolatry and blasphemy, with keeping the people in ignorance; with nourishing superstition; with blowing the flames of persecution; with daily murdering, in the most horrid manner, the martyrs to the true faith. The Sovereign Pontiff himself, the corner stone of the whole body, you constantly called *Anti-Christ*, the *Scarlet Whore*, the *beast*, and the *man of sin*, and you prayed most vehemently for his overthrow, insisting that the system of which he was the foundation manifestly tended to the eternal damnation of the souls of the far greater part of the people of Europe.

Well Napoleon arose. He hurled down the Pope; he overthrew the *Anti-Christ*, the *Scarlet Whore*, the *Beast*, the *Man of Sin*; and with him all the long list of persecutors of the Saints.—Napoleon and his associates did, in three years, what your prayers & preachings had not been able to effect in three centuries. The Pope was stripped of all temporal power; the cardinals and Bishops were reduced to mere cyphers; the Monks were driven from their dens of laziness and debauchery; the tricks and frauds were exposed; the adored images were turned into fire wood; the holy relics were laughed at; the light of truth was suffered freely to beam upon the minds of the people; religious persecution was put an end to; and all men were not only permitted; but also encouraged, openly to profess, pursue and enjoy, whatever species of religious faith and worship they chose. Every man became eligible to offices, trusts and honours; and throughout the domains of Italy and France, where a Presbyterian would have been tried to a stake and roasted rather than be suffered to fill an office of trust, or to preach to a congregation, religious liberty was, under Napoleon, made as perfect as in Pennsylvania, and more perfect than in your State of Massachusetts.

These are facts, which none of you, not even Mr. Parish, will dare openly to deny. They are as notorious as they will be and ought to be memorable.

Ought you not, therefore, to have rejoiced at this wonderful change in favor of religious liberty? How could you see 50 millions of souls set free without feeling it impossible to suppress an expression of your pleasure? How could you see the fall of *Anti-Christ*, without putting up thanksgiving to that God, to whom you had so long been worrying with your importunities, for the accomplishment of that object? Was not this an event calculated to call forth your gratitude to Heaven? Ought it not to have been expected from you, that you should speak very cautiously in disapprobation of Napoleon and the French Republicans, who had effected what you had so long been praying for apparently in vain? Ought you not, if you had spoken at all of the sins of his invader, a conqueror, a destroyer of Republican freedom, to have touched him with a tender hand, considering the immense benefits which religious liberty had received in consequence of his invasions & conquests? Ought he not to have found in you above all men living, if not impartial judges, at least, mild and moderate censors?

If this was what might naturally and justly have been expected from you, what must have been the surprize and indignation of those who saw you amongst the very fiercest of Napoleon's foes; amongst the foulest of his calumniators; and amongst the first and loudest of those who rejoiced at his fall; who saw you holding solemn fasts and thanksgivings for his overthrow; who heard you rail with holy rapture the return of the ancient order of things, and the re-establishment of the "venerable institutions" of Europe; who heard you joining in the huzzans of the Monks, styling the Cossacks and their associates "Bulwarks of Religion," "Deliverers" and "Saviours" who heard you in the words of Mr. PARISH, shifting from the Pope to Napoleon himself the imputation of being *Anti-Christ*, and charging your political opponents with being the abettors of that "Scarlet Whore," that "Man of Sin"? What must have been the surprize and indignation of those, who were the witnesses of your conduct

heretics.—This Court was founded in the 12th century, by Father Dominic and his followers, who were sent by Pope Innocent III, with orders to excite the Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics, to search into their number and adultery, and to transmit a faithful account thereof to Rome.— Hence they were called *Inquisitors*; & this gave birth to the formidable tribunal of the Inquisition, which was received in all Italy & the dominions of Spain, except the kingdom of Naples and the Low Countries. This diabolical tribunal takes cognizance of Heresy, Judaism, Mahometanism, Sodomy, and Polygamy; and the people standing so much in fear of it, that parents deliver their children, husbands their wives, and masters their servants, to its officers, without daring in the least to murmur. The prisoners are kept for a long time, till they themselves turn their own accusers; and declare the cause of their imprisonment; for they are neither told their crime, nor confronted with witnesses. As soon as they are imprisoned their friends go in to mourning and speak of them as dead, not daring to solicit their pardon, lest they should be brought in as accomplices. When there is no shadow of proof against the pretended criminal, he is discharged, after suffering the most cruel tortures, a tedious and dreadful imprisonment, and the loss of the greatest part of his effects. The sentence against the prisoners is pronounced publicly, and with the greatest solemnity. In Portugal, they erect a theatre capable of holding 3000 persons; in which they place a rich altar, and raise seats on each side in the form of an amphitheatre. There the prisoners are placed; and over against them is a high chair, whether they are called, one by one, to hear their doom, from one of the Inquisitors.—These unhappy people know what they are to suffer by the cloths they wear that day.—Those who appear in their own clothes are discharged, upon payment of a fine; those who have a *santo benito*, or striped low coat without sleeves, charged St. Andrew's cross, have their lives, but forfeit all their effects; those who have the resemblance of flames made of red serge, sewed upon their *santo benito*, without any cross, are pardoned, but threatened to be burnt if ever they relapse; but those who, besides these flames, have on their *santo benito* their own picture, surrounded with figures of devils, are condemned to expire in the flames. The Inquisitors, who are ecclesiastics, do not pronounce the sentence of death; but form and read an act, in which they say, that the criminal being convicted of such a crime, by his own confession, is, with much reluctance delivered to the secular power to be punished according to his demerits; and this writing they give the seven Judges, who attend at the right side of the altar, who immediately pass sentence.

“ACT OF FAITH.—In the Romish Church, is a solemn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and absolution of the innocent accused. They usually contrive the *Auto* to fall on some great festival, that the execution may pass with more awe and regard; at least it is always on a Sunday. The *Auto da Fe*, or *Act of Faith*, may be called the last act of the Inquisitorial tragedy; it is a kind of goal-delivery, appointed as of a competent number of prisoners in the Inquisition are convicted of heresy, either by their own voluntary or extorted confession, or on the evidence of certain witnesses. The process is thus:—In the morning they are brought into a great hall, where they have certain habits put on, which they are to wear in the procession. The procession is led up by Dominican Friars; after which come the penitents, some with *san benitos*, and some without, according to the nature of the crimes; being all in black coats without sleeves, and barefooted, with a wax candle in their hand. These are followed by the penitents who have narrowly escaped being burnt, who over their black coats have flames painted with their points downward, *Fuego rebolto*.— Next come the negative and relapsed, who are to be burnt, having flames on their habits pointing upwards. After these come such as profess doctrines contrary to the faith of Rome, who, besides flames pointing upwards have their picture painted on the breast, with dogs, serpents, and devils, all open mouthed about it. Each prisoner is attended with a familiar of the Inquisition; and those to be burnt have also a Jesuit on each hand, who is continually preaching to them to abjure. After the prisoners come a troop of familiars on horseback, and after them the Inquisitors, and other officers of the Court, on mules; last of all the In-

quisitor general, on a white horse, led by two men with black hats and green bands. A scaffold is erected in the *Tercero de Paea*, big enough for two or three thousand people; at one end of which are the prisoners, at the other the Inquisitors. After a sermon made of encoiums on the Inquisition, and invectives against heretics, a priest ascends a desk near the scaffold, and having taken the situation of the penitents, recites the final sentence of those who are to be put to death; and delivers them to the secular arm, almost beseeching at the same time the secular power not to touch their blood or put their lives in danger. The prisoners being thus in the hands of the civil Magistrates, are presently loaded with chains, and carried first to the secular goal, and from thence in an hour or two brought before the civil Judge; who, after asking in what religion they intend to die, pronounces sentence on such as declare they die in the communion of Rome, that they shall be first strangled and then burnt to ashes; on such as die in any other faith, that they be burnt alive. Both are immediately carried to the Ribera, the place of execution; where there are as many stakes set up as there are prisoners to be burnt, with quantity of dry furze about them. The stakes for the professed, that is, such as persist in their heresy, and about four yards high, having a small board towards the top for the prisoner to be seated on. The negative and relapsed being first strangled and burnt, the professed mount their stakes by a ladder; and the Jesuits, after several repeated exhortations to be reconciled to the church, part with them, telling them they leave them to the devil, who is standing at their elbow to receive their souls, and carry them with him into the flames of hell. On this a great shout is raised; & the cry, *let the dogs be made*; which is done by thrusting flaming furzes fastened to long poles against their faces, till their faces are burnt to a coal, which is accompanied with the loudest acclamations of joy. At last fire is set to the furze at the bottom of the stake, over which the professed are chained so high, that the top of the flame seldom reaches higher than the board they sit on; so that they rather seem scorched than burnt. There can not be a more lamentable spectacle; the sufferers continually cry out, while they are able, *Miserordia per amur de Dios*. Pity for the love of God! yet it is beheld by all sexes and ages with transports of joy and satisfaction.

People of Massachusetts! Sons of Englishmen who fled to a wilderness, who sacrificed their dearest connexions to religious liberty! Merciful, humane, gentle, kind, and brave people of Massachusetts, though your Cossack Priests can view with dry eyes and unmoved muscles this horrid spectacle, does it not chill the blood in your veins? Though they, with holy impudence can put up thanksgiving for the fall of him, by whom this “venerable institution” had been overthrown, and of whose fall its revival was a natural, if not certain, consequence; do not your hearts revolt at the impiousness, the baseness, the cruelty, of the sentiment?

People of Massachusetts (for to your hardened Priests will I no longer address myself), what could have been the real cause of this conduct on the part of your Priests? In the people of England it was very natural and reasonable to rejoice at the fall of Napoleon. He had immense power; he was near them; he had threatened to invade their country; he had made preparations for so doing. It was therefore, natural for them to rejoice at his fall; but even here, with the exception of a few hypocrites, despised by persons of sense, of all parties, people did not rejoice at his fall as an enemy of religion. Had your Priests not put up thanksgiving for the deliverance of religion, their conduct might have been passed over; but, when they made that the ground of their gratitude to the Cossacks and to Heaven, they invited the last of censure; they called aloud for the detestation of mankind.

While, indeed, the French nation seems to have thrown aside all religion whatever; while they were setting aside all the memorials and marks of the *Christian era*; while they were apparently all Atheists, there was some reason for your Priests to wish their overthrow. Even in that case, however, they would have shewn more confidence in Christianity, if they had been less bitter against the French. Some men thought, that their extreme asperity against such writers as Paine seemed not to say, that they possessed ability to defeat him in the field of argument; and indeed, seemed to argue, that they did not feel a sufficient degree of confidence in the goodness of their cause itself; for, if they had been thoroughly convinced, as they ought to have been that the Christian Religion was built

upon a rock, and that the gates of hell would never prevail against it, Paine would have been an object of their pity, rather than of their persecution. Their anger against him was mad, unless they apprehended danger from his attempts; and if they did apprehend danger from those attempts, they shewed a want of sufficient confidence in their cause itself, which want of confidence should have taught them moderation in their attacks on the adversary. There was a great outcry about Atheism in France; but what was it after all, but letting the human mind loose to range at pleasure? When every man was at liberty to say what he liked, who need have been afraid of the cause of truth? He who was an insincere christian; he who doubted of the truth of christianity; he who thought it false, but who professed it from interested motives; had reason to rail against the innovators; but he who was a real believer, and whose belief was founded on the conclusions of reason, could not possibly have any ground for alarm, seeing that freedom of discussion is, and eternally must be, favorable to truth; and, of course, hostile to error and falsehood. Those, therefore, who are opposed to freedom of discussion, on any subject, and who make use of clamorous slanders, or force to prevent it, may, in all cases, and acting under whatever pretence, be safely considered as wishing to sustain error or falsehood.

But these observations do not apply to the case of the Emperor Napoleon.—However just the hatred of your Priests against the Atheists of France, there was no portion of that hatred due to him, who re-opened the churches, who invited the performance of religious worship, who encouraged the people to make provision for the maintenance of the parochial clergy, who went very regularly to hear mass himself; but who at the same time, effectually prevented all religious persecution; who countenanced and encouraged all religious sects; who put them all upon a footing of civil and political equality; and who, throughout his vast dominions, was speedily introducing such a system as to religion, as must in a few years, have inevitably rooted out every fibre of superstition, and have put an end for ever to that spirit of persecution, which had so long been filling Europe with misery and crimes.

Be, he, therefore, what he might, in other respects, he had been, and he was a friend and protector of religious freedom. This quality, one would have thought, was that which, above all others, ought to have pleaded in his behalf with your Priests; yet they rejoiced at his fall; they hailed his enemies as the “bulwarks of religion;” they put up thanksgivings for the restoration of the “venerable institutions” which he had pulled down; and they even called him “Anti-Christ,” the appellation which they had formerly given to the Pope.

Let your Priests say what they will of the French Republicans and of Napoleon, the world are witnesses to the fact, that even though a counter revolution has taken place in France, that country has derived immense advantages from the Revolution; that she is now freed from numerous oppressions before endured; that her agriculture has made astonishing progress; that she has got rid of her feudal tyrannies, her monks, her tithes; that her farmers are now able to undersell ours in our own markets; that her manufactures are greatly increased; and that, as yet, her King has not ventured to overthrow Napoleon's laws, securing to all men perfect religious liberty, and an equality as to all matters connected with religious worship and the public capacities of the professors of different religions. Nothing could be a greater compliment to Napoleon, than the stipulation with the King, that NAPOLEON'S CODE, civil and religious, should remain untouched.

What ground, then, could your priests have for their implacable hatred of Napoleon! Why did they put up thanksgiving for his overthrow? Why did they call the Cossacks and their associates the “bulwarks of religion?” Why did they call him the oppressor of Spain, who had abolished the Inquisition, and had driven the Monks from their convents and their luxury? What could have been the cause of their being amongst his calumniators? How came they to join in the prayers and thanksgivings of the Jesuits and Dominicans? The truth is, they were actuated by self-interest.—They were alarmed at the consequences to which freedom of discussion might lead. The sudden overthrow of the old establishments of Europe; the great shock which the French Revolution gave to long-received opinions; the burst of light which had come into the human mind; these alarmed them. They began to fear, that, if religion become out of fashion

in Europe, it might become out of fashion in Massachusetts, and leave them in a situation like that of the buckle-makers, when shoe strings came in vogue.—They now began to perceive, that the fall of the Pope and of the Romish superstition and persecutions would be to them a vast injury. They saw that the French and Napoleon were snatching the very bread and meat off their plates. This was the true cause of their hostility against him; this was the true cause of the “bulwarks of religion;” that is to say, the bulwark of their living well without labor and who do labor. The same motive would, of course, have induced them to abuse the pullers down of Mahomet, Nor must they be surprised if the world should suspect, that, in a similar case, they would have made, if they could, a solemn league & covenant with the devil himself, and have called him the “Bulwark of Religion.”

If this conclusion against the Cossack Priests of Massachusetts were not obviously deducible from their above-described conduct, unsupported by any fact; if any other proof were wanted, you have that proof in their electioneering tricks of last year, when, amongst their objections to the electing of a Republican, or, as they termed it, Democratic, Legislature, they complained of a former Democratic Legislature in these memorable words:—“They impaired the constitutional provision for the support of a public worship, by releasing the distracted from contributing to the support of permanent teachers of piety, religion and morality.”—That is to say, they complained of the “Democrats” for having endeavored to make Massachusetts, in point of religious liberty, what WILLIAM PENN made Pennsylvania, and what Napoleon had made, France and Italy, and all the countries which he had conquered. Here we see the REAL ground of the hostility of your Priests to the French Republicans, to Napoleon, and the Republican party in America. They had long enjoyed the benefits of a sort of established and dominant church; they had long been receiving compulsory payments for their support; they had long felt the agreeable effects of this “venerable institution.” The example of France, and the practical effect thereof in America, had shaken their hold of valuable possessions; and hence, and hence alone, their abuse of the French and Napoleon; their dread of the continuance of his power; their exultation at his overthrow; and their thanksgivings for the restoration of those “venerable institutions” in Europe; those ecclesiastical powers and profits which kept their own in counterbalance, and of which the French and Napoleon had been the determined enemies.

No more need be said.—You, the people of Massachusetts, who possess so much good sense, who have so often exercised that good sense as to other persons and things, cannot long remain the dupes of these hypocrites, who, while they have the desire of your welfare in the next world, constantly on their lips, are manifestly intent upon securing to themselves, in this world, ease and plenty at the public expence.

WM. COBBETT.

POSTSCRIPT.—The following is the Decree of the King of Spain, re-establishing the Inquisition, published in a Supplement to the Madrid Gazette, 23d of July, 1814.

“The King our Lord has been pleased to enact the following decree. The glorious title of Catholic by which the Kings of Spain are distinguished among the other Christian Princes, because they do not tolerate in their Kingdom any one who professes another religion than the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman, has powerfully excited my heart to employ all the means which God has placed in my hands, in order to make myself worthy of it. The past troubles and war which afflicted all the Provinces of the Kingdom during the space of six years; the residence therein during that time of foreign troops of different sects, almost all infected with abhorrence and hatred to the Catholic Religion; and the disorder that these evils always bring with them, together with the little care which was taken for some time, in providing for what concerned the things of religion, gave to the wicked unlimited licence to live after their free will, and to introduce in this Kingdom, and fix in many persons, pernicious opinions, by the same means with which they had been propagated in other countries. Desiring therefore to provide a remedy against so great an evil, and preserve in my dominions the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which my people love

and in which they have lived and do live happily, both by the duty which the fundamental laws of the Kingdom impose on the Prince which shall reign over it, and I have to observe and fulfil, as likewise being the most proper means to preserve my subjects from intestine dissensions, and maintain them in peace and tranquillity, I have thought it would be very convenient in the present circumstances, that the tribunal of the Holy Office should return to the exercise of its jurisdiction. Upon which subject wise and virtuous prelates and magy corporations and serious persons, both ecclesiastical and secular, have represented to me that it was owing to this tribunal that Spain was not contaminated in the 6th century, with the errors that caused so much affliction in other Kingdoms, the nation flourishing at that time in all kinds of literature, in great me, in holiness and virtue. And that one of the principal means employed by the oppressor of Europe, in order to sow corruption and discord, from which he derived so many advantages, was to destroy it under pretence that the light of the age could not bear its continuance any longer; and which, afterwards, the self-styled general Cortes with the same pretence, and of the Constitution, which they had tumultuously framed, annulled, to the great sorrow of the nation. Wherefore, they have ardently requested me to re-establish that tribunal; and according to their requests, and the wishes of the people, who from love to the religion of their fathers, have restored, of their own accord, some of the subalter tribunals to their functions, I have resolved that the Council of the Inquisition and the other tribunals of the Holy Office should be restored, and continued in the exercise of their jurisdiction ecclesiastical, which, at the request of my august predecessors the pontiffs gave to it, and the royal which the kings granted to it, observing, in the exercise of both, the ordinances by which they were governed in 1808, and the laws and processions, which, to avoid certain abuses, and moderate some privileges, it was more to take at different times. As besides these provisions it may perhaps be suitable to adopt other; and my intention being to improve this establishment that the greatest utility may arise to my subjects from it; I wish that as soon as the Council of the Inquisition shall meet, two of its members, with two others of my Royal Council, both of which I shall nominate, should examine the form and mode of proceeding in the causes appertaining to the Holy Office, and the method established for the censure and prohibition of books; and if there should be found any thing in it, contrary to the good of my subjects, and the upright administration of justice, or that ought to be altered, it shall be proposed to me, that I may determine what shall be proper. This is communicated for your information, and of whom it may concern.

Palace, 21st July, 1814.

“THE KING.
“To Don Pedro de Maecanaz.”

NEW YORK, April 27.
VERY LATE—VERY IMPORTANT
AND VERY
EXTRAORDINARY NEWS
FROM EUROPE.

REVENUE OF
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
TO PARIS
AS EMPEROR OF FRANCE.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF MARCH, 1815.
Departure of King-Louis and the Princess of his family for England, on the evening of the 19th of March.
A Change of Rulers without loss of Blood.
Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing letter of marque Sine qua non, Capt. Pond, in 25 days from Rochelle, France, from whence he sailed on the first of April. Captain Pond has very politely furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the Paris Moniteur of the 23d of March, inclusive, containing the details of this most extraordinary event, of which translations follow.

We learn verbally from Capt. Pond, that the Congress at Vienna did not break up until after the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon in Lyons, which was on the 10th of March.

Napoleon departed from Elba on the 23th of February, with a fleet of 5 small vessels, and 600 men—arrived at Frejus on the 28th of the same month, and at Lyons on the 10th March, where he tarried three days. Twenty five thousand men were at Lyons, under the Duke de Berry, and Marshal McDonald. The Emperor joined Napoleon, and the command was fled. On the 19th of March Napoleon arrived at Fontainebleau, where Marshal Ney was stationed with 40,000 men,

and received Napoleon with open arms, and on the twentieth Napoleon entered Paris at the head of his 600 guards who accompanied him to and from Elba.

Talleyrand was at Vienna, and his lady left Paris on the 19th for England, with Madame Moreau and Lady Wellington.

The Favorite, British sloop of War, arrived at Falmouth from New York, in 19 days, with the ratified treaty, which was well received.

A very hot press had taken place in England, for what cause was not known. Forty four ships of the line were at Brest completely equipped. No new expedition had let France for St. Domingo.

The defeat of the British at New-Orleans had reached Europe, and the Planchet had arrived at Plymouth with the bodies of Generals Packenham and Gibbs.

The brig Sailor's Friend, of Philadelphia, sailed from Havre on the 25th of March, for the United States, dispatched by our minister Mr. Crawford.

The Empress Maria Louisa, would arrive in Paris on the 4th of April, escorted by the Arch Duke Charles at the head of 25,000 men.

Murat, King of Naples, had declared for Napoleon, having made a treaty of Alliance with him previous to his departure from Elba.

The army of Murat is estimated at 80,000 men, who rose upon the Austrian guard on the Frontiers of Naples, and put every one of them to death.

Lord Cochrane had escaped from Prison in England, having jumped out of the window.

The French papers contain London dates of the 18th of March.

A British frigate had arrived at Cadiz, on the 23d of March, in a very crippled state, having lost 109 men killed and wounded, in an action with an American ship of war, probably the Peacock.

Charles the 11th, of Spain, was at Rome on the 7th of February.

The Prince Regent, on the 23d Feb. held his court, and received the Address of the city of London, upon the conclusion of Peace with America.

Lord Castlereagh left Vienna on the 13th of Feb. and had arrived in London.

The private armed brig Arrow, Capt. Conkin, of this port, has arrived at Corunna, in Spain, from a long cruise, having made 21 prizes, one of which was a valuable British Indiaman, which was manned and ordered for the U. States.

Not a drop of blood was spilt during this astonishing revolution!

Bonaparte after his accession to the throne, declared he would have France entire. He was sending an army towards Belgium, where Lord Wellington was at the head of 40,000 men.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from a file of the Paris Moniteur, to the 23d of March.

— PARIS, March 23.

The Emperor left Elba on the 25th of Feb. at 5 in the afternoon, in a brig of 26 guns, with 400 of his guards, accompanied by three other vessels, having on board 200 infantry, 100 Polish light horse, and a battalion of flankers of 200 men. The day of sailing passed the French brig of war Zephyr, without suspicion. On the 28th saw a 74, which took no notice of the brig.—On the 1st of March the Emperor arrived in the bay of Juan, where he landed at 3 in the afternoon, and encamped on the sea shore until the rising of the moon. At 11 o'clock he put himself at the head of his band of brave men, and proceeded to Cannes; from thence to Grasse, and through St. Vallier, and arrived in the evening of the 2d at the village of Ceroneo, having marched the first day 20 leagues.

The manner in which he was received by the people of Cannes, gave the Emperor the first presage of the success of the enterprise. On the night of the 3d he slept at Bateze; on the 4th he dined at Dige. From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the department of the Lower Alps, the peasants, informed of the march of the Emperor, assembled from every direction upon his rout, and manifested sentiments which left no doubt of his success. On the 5th Gen. Cambronne, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge & fortress of Sisteron. On the same day the Emperor slept at Gap with 10 horsemen and 40 grenadiers. The enthusiasm with which the presence of the Emperor inspired the inhabitants; and the hatred which they had felt towards the nobility, was a proof of the sentiments of the province of Dauphine.

At Gap thousands of copies of Proclamations were printed and addressed by the Emperor to the army and to the people; and by the soldiers of the guard

to their comrades. These proclamations were circulated with the rapidity of lightning. On the afternoon of the 6th the Emperor left Gap, accompanied by the whole population of the city. At night he slept at Gorp. The 40 men of the advanced guard of Gen. Cambronne proceeded to Muse, where they fell in with the van of a division of 6000 troops of the line, coming from Grenoble to oppose their march. Gen. C. wanted to parley with the advanced posts. They answered that they were forbidden to hold any communication. However, this van fell back 3 leagues and took a position between the lakes at the village of ——. The Emperor, informed of this circumstance, rode to the spot, where he found 7 or 800 troops, dismounted his horse, made himself known, and said that the first soldier who chose to kill his Emperor, might do so.” The unanimous cry was *Long live the Emperor*. This regiment had been commanded by the Emperor during his first campaigns in Italy; these troops embraced the followers of the Emperor, and instantly tore from their hats the white cockade, and replaced them with the tri-colored.

The Emperor then addressed them, after which they demanded to be first to march against the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants which increased every moment. The Emperor marched to Grenoble, and on his way, a whole regiment came over to him, commanded by Colonel Labedoyere. At 9 in the evening the Emperor entered one of the suburbs of Grenoble. The troops within the gates of the city consisted of about 6000 in number, among them a regiment in which 25 years before the Emperor had been made a captain.

The National Guards and the whole population of Grenoble were behind the garrison, and rent the air with cries of *Long live the Emperor*. The gates were burst open, and at 10 the Emperor entered the city in the midst of an army and a people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next day he reviewed the troops in the midst of the population of the whole department, who cried “*down with the Bourbons! down with the enemies of the people! Long live the Emperor, and a government of our own choice!*”

The garrison of Grenoble immediately afterwards proceeded by forced marches towards Lyons. From Grenoble to Lyons the marches of the Emperor was like a triumph. During this time, the Count D'Artois, the Duke of Orleans, and several Marshals had reached Lyons. Money was lavished among the troops, and promises made to the officers but to no purpose. The Emperor entered Lyons on the 10th, at the head of troops sent out to oppose him, and was received with every demonstration of joy. The Count D'Artois quitted Lyons escorted by a single gen. d'arms.

On the 11th the Emperor reviewed the troops at Lyons, and with Gen. Brayac at their head, began his march towards Paris.

On the 13th he arrived at Villa Franche, a small town of 400 inhabitants, which then contained upwards of 60,000. On the 15th he arrived at Autun; on the 16th at Avallon; on the 17th at Auxerre, where he was joined by the Prince of Moskwa, which had caused the wretched cockade to be scattered throughout his district.

The Emperor reached Fontainebleau on the 18th at 4 o'clock in the evening—at 7 he learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded to the city, and entered the Thuilleries at 9 in the evening, at the moment he was last seen by the people.

This has terminated, without the shedding of a drop of blood, without meeting any obstacle, this great enterprise, which has restored to the nation its rights and glory, which has effaced the stain which treason on the presence of strangers had fixed upon the capital.

In 18 days the brave battalion of guards have traversed the space between Juas and Paris, a distance which usually takes 45 days to travel.

On the 21st, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor reviewed all the troops composing the army of Paris. Every demonstration of joy was exhibited both by soldiers and citizens.

Moniteur.

PARIS, March 7.

We have delayed to announce the departure of Bonaparte from Elba, and of his arrival in France because the Telegraph dispatches communicated no details.

March 20.—H. M. has given the Portfolio of the minister of justice to H. S. H. the prince arch-chancellor of the empire.

At Lyons, on the 13th March, the emperor issued a set of decrees, nine in number, by which is annulled all the alterations that had been made in the constitution and government, since his deposition, and places things as nearly as possible upon their former footing.

The Duke of Gaeta, minister of the finances; the duke of Bassano, minister sec. of state; the Duke Decres, minister of the marine and of the colonies; the duke of Otranto, minister of the general police; the Count Molino, minister of the imperial Treasury; the Marshal France Dieckmuhl, minister of war; the duke of Rovigo, first insp. gen. of the gens d'armes; the Count de Ronoy, prefect of the department of the Seine; the Count de Molle, prefect of Police.

March 21.—H. Majesty by a decree of yesterday, being desirous to give to General Carnot a testimony of his satisfaction in regard to his defence of Antwerp, has named him Count of the Empire. Gen. Count Carnot was also the same day appointed minister of the interior.

VIENNA, March 11.—The departure of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba, continues to occupy the whole attention of the public. There

have been numerous conferences between the sovereigns and the ministers. As yet we know of no resolution of the Congress relative to this unexpected circumstance.

Rochelle, March 26.

They write from America, that 20,000 men have passed through that city, taking the Liberty. It is further said, that the King has embarked for England, near Orléans, near Calais. It is believed that our troops will take from the possession of Belgium, where the Emperor will find great resources and many parsons. It is estimated that he has already recruited 15,000 men. Orders have been given to raise new levies of troops.

Madison Ave. Genoa are rising and are disposed to declare in favor of France. Bonaparte and Toussaint are for the King, but it is believed they will not hold out long. The Bourbons people endeavored to take possession of the post of Blangies, but they did not succeed.

The Duke of Angouleme has his H. Q. at Toulouse; he has sent for troops, and they are national guards.

The French have in Brest, 44 sail of the line, 16 at Toulon, and 6 at Rochefort; all the French seamen, especially those returned from British Prisons, are devoted to Napoleon.

It is said by letters from Paris, that since the return of Napoleon, he speaks moderately disposed; it appears that he made proposition to Austria, through the mediation of Maria Louisa, that in case that power would declare in his favor, or would offer her mediation and remain neutral, peace would soon be re-established, at least on the continent of Europe.

Extracts from the Moniteur.

PARIS, March 20, 1815.

The King and Princess left this evening. His Majesty left the city at 10 o'clock. The Emperor at the head of the same troops which were sent out this morning to oppose the passage. The army which had been formed since his debarcation could not proceed beyond Fontainebleau.

The Emperor, on his way, passed in review several corps of troops. He proceeded constantly in the midst of an immense populace, which from every quarter presented themselves before him.

The brave battalion of the old guards, which accompanied the Emperor from the island of Elba, will arrive here tomorrow, and will have marched from the Gulf Juan to Paris in twenty one days. Tomorrow we shall give the account of what took place on the route of his Majesty from the time of his debarcation to his arrival in Paris.

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the Constitution of all the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article 1st. The white cockade, the doweration of the *Jeune de lys*, the Orders of St. Louis, of St. Esprit, and of St. Michael are abolished.

2. The National cockade shall be worn by sea and land troops, and by the Gendarmes; the tricolor flag shall be hoisted upon the City Halls, and upon the belfreys in the country.

3. One General Marshal, performing the functions of Major General of the Grand Army is charged with the publication of this decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor.

The Grand Marshal, performing the functions of Major General of the Grand Army.

(Signed) BELTRAND.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, MAY 4.

In order to present our readers with the interesting letters of Gobetti, at one view, and the very extraordinary news from France, we are compelled to omit several new advertisements, which shall appear in our next.

Bible Society of Jefferson County.

The managers of the Bible Society are notified to meet at the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 15th inst. The annual meeting of the members will be held at 11 A. M. on the same day. A report will be presented on the affairs of the Society, and managers chosen for the ensuing year.

By order of the board of Managers.
May 4

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Battle-Town, Frederick County, Va. on Thursday the 26th ultimo, a negro man, named

S A M,

About 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and one of his fingers maimed, one of his fore teeth decayed, and has a mole look.—He took with him a tinsey coat and pantaloons, one or two linen shirts, a pair of blue and white cotton pantaloons, an old wool hat, and an old pair of shoes. The above reward will be given for said negro if taken on or before the 1st day of June next, or if he is taken on or before the 1st day of July next, if taken out of the counties of Frederick and Jefferson, or Ten Dollars if taken in either of said counties, and brought home, or lodged in any jail as aforesaid. He probably may endeavor to obtain a free pass, and alter his name, as he is a very cunning artful fellow, and perhaps may try to get to the State of Ohio, or Pennsylvania.

The person apprehending said negro, may give information thereof to Mr. John Dorsey, living on Bullskin, Jefferson County, Va. or to myself.

W. H. ROULSTON, JR.

May 4. [3 t.

The Editors of the “National Intelligencer” will insert the above 3 times, and transmit their accounts to this office for payment.]

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by Ferdinand M. J. M., bearing date under the 31 day of Nov. 1813, and of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson County, Va. he will proceed to sell for ready money on the 21st day of June next, if fair, if not upon the next fair day, a tract of land lying & being in the said County, known by the name of the Shannon Hill tract, containing by estimation one thousand acres—Said land having been conveyed to the undersigned in Trust for the indemnity of Charles Gibbs. The sale will take place at eleven A. M.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Trustee.

May 4, 1815.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to insert the above seven times, and forward their account to this office for payment.

